

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1855. R-1

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. R-31

T. BOTSFOED,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1855. R-32

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. R-36

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT HOUSE OFFICE, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1855.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. R-9

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN Street, Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier, Good Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. R-1

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.
S'VICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing, Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS M'INTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W. R-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. R-1

Mansion House, Sharon,
KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling.
Sharon, June 14, 1855. R-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. R-51

Robert Cooke,
BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.
Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1856. R-15

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. R-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. R-15

Dr. Walter B. Gekko,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MACHELL'S CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. Doan, on Yonge Street.
Aurora, May, 1856. R-15

Partry.
The Attack.
BY C. F. HOFFMAN.
[“A band of Mohawks, while the Iroquois forces were investing Montreal, attacked the country mansion of the Sieur de M—, That gallant gentleman, wounded in a recent Indian conflict, was confined to his bed by fever. Madame de M— and her sister Clara were at evening prayers in the hall when the attack was made. An arrow which, entering through the window, nearly killed her little son, so excited the maternal feelings of the former that she was incapable of exertion; but the latter catching a musket from the wall, as she heard the stroke of the Indian tomahawks against the door, had the remarkable presence of mind to select the chief of the band, who stood at a distance for her aim. He fell, and his followers instantly dispersed in confusion.”—*Wars of Canada, MS.*]
The Indian whoop is heard without,
Within the Indian arrow lies;
There's horror in that feudish shout,
There's death where'er that arrow flies!

Two trembling women there alone,
Alone to guard a feeble child;
What shield, oh, God! is round them thrown
Amid that scene of peril wild?

Thy look upon the babe's face
Reveals at once from whence could flow
The strength to dash aside despair,
The meekness to abide the blow.

Already, half resigned, she kneels,
They pierce the air with furious yell,
And soon that plume upon the floor
May grace some painted warrior's head.

Thy thunder on the oaken door,
They pierce the air with furious yell,
And soon that plume upon the floor
May grace some painted warrior's head.

Oh, why cannot one stalwart arm
But wield the brand that hangs by the wall?
And smite the noble girl from harm
Who heedeth not the hellicious call?

A shot! the savage leader falls—
“Twas Clara's eye which aimed the gun—
Thy eye whose aim is nuptial
Is fearful when its task is done.

He falls—and straight, with baffled cries,
His tribesmen fly in wild dismay;
And now, beneath the evening skies,
Those women may in safety pray.

In red arcades the hollow plume surround
And stalking terrors dance upon the ground.”
A faint timid knocking was heard at the castle door, above the storm and Roger ever alive to anything regarding the subject nearest his heart, suspected something new. It was the work of a minute to open the door, when a tall sinewy man presented himself and enquired in a subdued and cautious tone for master Roger. Roger made himself known; when a small note was placed in his hands by the stranger, who turned on his heel and in a most refined and courteous manner wished him a “good evening.” Roger retired to his closet and pursued the note—it read as follows:—
DEAR BROTHER,
Dr. Pen's is here, exert yourself for to-morrow evening—great caution is required as suspicion is all but.
Yours in Christ,
THORPE.

When Roger had finished reading his note, he rose—walked to the window that looked towards Squire Fashawe's mansion and stood for some time as though contemplating the awful blackness of darkness without. The storm was subsiding. A vivid flash of lightning roused Roger from his meditations and at the same instant revealed in the distant forest the lonely mansion he wished to be at. His resolution was made. The family had retired to rest. The furious elemental war had ended; and without, there was peace as quiet as the grave. Nothing was to be heard save an occasional screech from an owl, or the pattering on the lattice of a stray rain drop, blown from the “Brave old oak.” Roger adjusted his surcoat, obtained a thick rope, fixed it to a large beam in his room (which was on the first story from the floor) swung it out at his window, and descended by it into the yard. Dexterosly did he cross the moat and scale the gates, and ten minutes from the formation of his resolution, he was on the road to Squire Fashawe's.

But here an unforeseen difficulty presented itself—supposing they were all in bed? Roger paused for a second, and only a second, he had accomplished the most difficult part of his plan, and his was not the mind to be scared at small obstacles. On he went yet faster till he came to a small rise where he obtained a clear view of the house and a light in one of the upper windows. He slid rapidly over the remainder of his journey under the lighted window. A moment's reflection, and he commenced singing in a subdued voice a simple but elegant paraphrase of the twenty-third Psalm. The sash was immediately thrown up and a sweet clear voice broke on the calmness of the night—“Roger where are you?”

“Ellen dear,” replied Roger, “if you can without disturbing any one, come down to the Hall door.”

The next minute Ellen had withdrawn the bolts from the ponderous door, and opened it so noiselessly that not a sound was heard above the rustling of leaves.

Roger in wrapt meditation was gazing on the heavens, Ellen standing in the doorway in abstracted devotion was meditating on him. There was a spectacle for angels to look down upon; two human beings in the vigour and beauty of youth, loving each other almost to adoration, with affection as pure as the snowflake, and a devotion as strong as death. They were looking down upon it, and rejoicing over it, for these two so faithful to each other, were faithful to their God; and it was in his cause that they were engaged that evening.

Ellen stole up behind Roger and took his hand in hers when he started suddenly as one awakening from a delightful slumber—he embraced her with all the ardency his nature and the circumstances inspired and they entered the hall. The purpose of Roger in visiting Ellen was to commit to her part of the charge he had received in the letter, because she could inform their friends about the doctors arrival, their appointed preaching rendezvous, &c, with greater safety, seeing there would be less suspicion attaching to her than Roger.

He accordingly read the letter gave one or two explanations and was on the point of departure when a stealthy footstep was heard in the hall. Though conscious of uprightness of heart and purity of purpose, the blood rushed with fearful acceleration to his heart, and a momentary confusion contounded him,—but an ejaculatory petition offered and he was as firm and as resolute as ever. Ellen heard not the step, but saw the changes in Roger's countenance; one minute pallid fear and utter confusion, the next the stern resolution of a decisive character was pictured on his countenance. These followed a fearful stillness,—all seemed hushed in death, Roger began to think his imagination had deceived him, and acting upon that thought returned into the hall, where no one was to be seen, and the door standing open as he had left it. The parting kiss was given, Ellen closed the door as quietly as she had opened it, and returned straight to the chamber.

Now Roger was to leave in a painful manner that imagination had not deceived him. While yet on the grounds attached to the mansion he saw a little way distant from him three strange objects to which he could give no outline, yet a dim suspicion seemed to creep over him that all was not right.

He quickened his pace thinking to obtain the shelter of the underwood, but ere he accomplished that object he was surprised by the appearance of three men bearing unsheathed swords, who immediately surrounded him. These were the “Squire and his two trusty servants.” “Seize him!” said the “Squire” and bring him in custody to the mansion.”

Roger was seized; and although he protested his innocence, and his business in the

Squire's family he was hurried to the mansion as unceremoniously as a common felon, and thrust into a small unfurnished closet, which was strongly barred and bolted. Here we must leave him to meditate on his awkward position.

The inmates of the castle were aroused at an early hour in the morning, by the astounding announcement that the bed-room window of Master Roger was open and a long rope suspended from it. Lady Digby immediately repaired to the room, drew up the suspicious looking rope from the window, closely examined the room and fell on her knees and breathed forth a mother's fervent, prevailing petition to the God whom Roger served, that her son might be preserved in safety. Meanwhile the subject was being actively discussed by the Chaplain and Sir Digby.

Squire Fashawe, on the previous night, had given his retainers orders to repair to Eynsford early in the morning and fetch two constables and remit the prisoner into their hands for close confinement, till the circumstances of his guilt should be discovered. About an hour had elapsed since the servants started, when Ellen like an angel of beauty, robed in the simple drapery of her morning dishabille, descended from her room, and entered the library where her father was sitting alone.

“Good Morning Ellen Dear,” said her father, “you are looking very calm and happy this morning.”

“Why should I not Pa, Dear?” said Ellen, “I am unconcerned, but a close observer might have seen a tremulous shudder pass over her frame.” “Did you hear no disturbance of any kind last night just after we had retired to rest?”

When Ellen gave her other reply she turned as though selecting a book from the library and the effect of this last question showed that that movement was necessary. A momentary trembling passed over her frame, and she replied in a half stifled breath, “I did hear something.”

“We entrapped the villain said her father; he is now confined in the closet, and the man have gone to fetch two constables, that he may as soon as possible be handed over to justice.”

At this moment the constables entered:—“Squire gave a circumstantial narration of the prisoner's detection and arrest, and ended by counselling them to secure his cell well. They were going to secure Roger when Ellen in a painful and affectionate manner and tone requested, a word with Papa. Ellen explained the whole affair—He left the room with great precipitation, and returned leading Roger by the hand into the library. The Squire apologised to Roger, and Roger to the Squire, and as they both had substantial reasons for their actions, the affair was easily settled.

Concluded in our next.

The Brave Girl of Ulverston.
BY GEORGE L. Aiken.
Continued.

Two hours passed slowly away in this manner, and the good people of Ulverston began to fear that his grace the Duke of Cumberland would not come at all, when the faint report of musket echoed over the long reach of sand. Another and another followed it quick succession. Then the first of a long line of torches broke suddenly through the midst. A loud shout of welcome broke from the assembled multitude as the Duke of Cumberland and his troops rode quickly into the loyal town of Ulverston.

The Duke courteously greeted the postmaster as he extended to him the hospitality of the town, though in a bluff soldierly manner. He spoke in quick short sentences, and invariably as if giving a command.

“Where's the guide?” he asked, suddenly. “I would see him—that is it this cursed fog will permit me. We owe him our lives. We should have been suffocated in those infernal sands, but for his timely arrival, eh, Dosmer?”

This last remark was addressed to a young man in the uniform of a captain, who stood at the Duke's elbow for both had dismounted. Captain Dosmer was the Duke's Aid-de-camp.

“The guide is here,” said Musgrave pointing to Ruth, who stood close by leaning on her staff.

“A woman—the devil!” exclaimed his grace, somewhat irreverently. “You are a brave girl. What is your name?” Ruth Ravenscar.

“You have saved the lives of his Majesty's troops—and my own among them.—You must be rewarded. Take this purse.” The Duke drew a well-filled purse from his pocket, but Ruth waved it back saying, “I seek no reward. It is enough to know that I have been of service to the son of a King, and the greatest General of the age!”

“Foregad! the girl has the tongue of a Courtier. But I must give you something, here, if you do not take the money, do not refuse to wear this ring for my sake.”

“I will accept that with pleasure,” answered Ruth.

The Duke placed it gallantly upon her finger. “The ring was a splendid diamond.” “You may wish a boon now of these days, my pretty maid,” he said. “If so, come to me and show me that ring and it will recall the memory of the good service you have this night done me.” “Now, sir,” he continued turning to Musgrave, “show me to my apartment.”

“But your grace,” interposed Captain Dosmer, “this proclamation!”

“Ah! well bethought! post it in some conspicuous place—on that cross wall do.”

The Duke followed Musgrave to his house. William, Ruth and Anne accompanied them. The troopers sought their several billets, with the exception of Captain Dosmer, and a dozen soldiers.

The town people remained to read the proclamation which Captain Dosmer was affixing to the post. It offered five hundred pounds reward, for the apprehension of a Jacobite gentleman named Gervase Rookwood, and contained a description of his age and appearance.

As Captain Dosmer moved away from the cross, some one lightly touched his arm. The young soldier, turned, and beheld a small, weazel faced man at his elbow.

“What seek you, my man?” asked the Captain.

“Will the Duke of Cumberland give me five hundred pounds if I show you where to find Sir Gervase Rookwood?” interrogated the man.

“He will.”

“Then follow me. I am sure that he is now in this town.”

“Lead on,” said Captain Dosmer and turning to the soldier he bade them follow.

The strange guide led the way and the others followed in silence.

While this scene is transpiring in the Market Place, we must glance at the postmaster's house, and see what is taking place there. His Grace of Cumberland, his retinue for the night to the apartment allotted to him. This postmaster has also sought his couch—Three persons still remain in the little parlor, talking over the events of the night. They are William Hyde and the two girls, Anne and Ruth.

“You are a brave girl, Ruth,” said William, admiring, “and will make an excellent wife for some happy fellow, one of these days.”

“Perhaps you want her yourself?” rejoined Anne Musgrave, with a tinge of jealousy, while Ruth's cheek blushed crimson as she spoke, and her eyes were closely replied by their fringed lids.

“Heaven forbid,” answered the youth, “that I should induce any one of your girls to seek to link themselves to such an unlucky fate as mine is likely to prove.”

“Have you done anything very dreadful?” asked Anne, with a visible alarm depicted upon her pretty face.

“Nothing,” replied William, with a quiet smile, which displayed a brilliant set of white and even teeth, “nothing that my conscience declares wrong—Nothing that the code of Heaven would pronounce criminal, whatever the law of a bigoted king may say.”

“How annoyingly mysterious you are!” pouted Anne. “You have been here now two weeks and we do not know who you are yet.”

“Suffice it to say, Anne, that I am one whose fortunes are so broken, and whose prospects are so marred, that it would be madness in any one to bind their future fate with mine.”

“Not so, cried Ruth, quickly; ‘the heart that truly loved you would not pause to think of the evil of an uncertain future.’”

And as the eyes of William Hyde sought her face with an inquiring glance again did the conscious blood mantle over the cheek and forehead of the ingenuous girl.

“There exclaimed Anne, springing gleefully from her chair—“there's a declaration for you! Stand up, Ruth, side by side with me, and the mischievous girl pulled Ruth to her feet. “Now hold your head up, soldier-fashion,” she continued. “Now, Master Hyde, here stand two as good looking women as can be found in all Cumberland! One very courageous and the other not quite so much. Either one is willing to share that awful destiny which you have so mysteriously alluded to. Now which one will you have?”

The young fisherman, as he was supposed to be, gazed sadly upon the young girls before him, and yet it was a picture that would have excited the admiration of a painter.

The two cousins were standing hand-in-hand. They were nearly of the same height and their well developed forms were modelled with the same gracefully symmetry. But there all similarity stopped. Anne was a blonde with light brown hair and eyes of blue. Ruth was a brunette, and her lustrous eyes and glossy hair were of the same raven hue.

William Hyde felt that the possession of either of the fair girls before him would render him supremely happy yet his keen sense of honor restrained him from taking advantage of the proposal made in jest. Yet it was not altogether a jest. Though the roguish twinkle in Anne's eyes proclaimed that she spoke but in sport, there was a seriousness in Ruth's dark orbs which seemed to affirm that she was willingly to take her cousin's word in earnest.

Before William Hyde could recover from his train of thought to reply to Anne, a knock was heard at the door. Ruth instantly sprang to open it, and Captain Dosmer, the little weazel faced man, and two soldiers entered the room.

To be Continued.

continually and makes spasmodic efforts with his hands. I am sure his beard, a very fine one, is very uncomfortable to him, and that he feels as if he had a hair shirt on, I am still more sure that he is literally ambushed to death.

Foreign and Colonial.
Arrival of the Asia.
SANDY HOOK, May 15th, 1856.
The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd instant, arrived in our harbor this evening.

The Asia is either at anchor or aground in the Lower Bay, and as she has fired several guns and blown off steam, the presumption is that she is aground.

The news is three days later than that received by the Atlantic, but presents no feature of decided importance.

In the British Parliament, the adjourned debate on Mr. Whithead's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, for the fall of Kara, had been pressed to a division, when the motion was lost by a majority against it of 127.

New York, May 16.

The news by this arrival is unimportant, but the official reports of the proceedings of Congress have been received. This most interesting feature of the business took place after the treaty was signed and immediately previous to the breaking up of the Conference in the shape of an interchange of opinion on subjects of European interests. Count Walewski invited the plenipotentiaries to this interchange of sentiment, and himself went over the ground referring to the disturbed condition of Greece and Italy, and recommending that suggestions to rule more mildly should be conveyed to the Italian governments. In this recommendation the plenipotentiaries more or less heartily agreed. Count Cavour on behalf of Sardinia, demanded that a secular government be established in the Roman legation, and that the Austrian troops be withdrawn, inasmuch as their presence in Italy disturbs the equilibrium and constitutes a real danger for Sardinia. This speech led to some sharp words between the Austrian and Sardinian representatives but it ended in nothing. Count Walewski threw out a cunning tale to entrap the congress into a measure of repression against the Belgian press, but Lord Clarendon retorted in cold terms to prevent the influence of England in any measure tending to check freedom of opinion.

Count Walewski's speech was the proposal in the best manner he could. The plenipotentiaries then discussed and assented to a new declaration of maritime law, agreeing that neutral flags shall make free cargo except contraband of war. The commercial cargoes shall be free even under an enemy's flag; that blockades to be accepted must be effective, and that privateering shall be abolished. To these important principles the plenipotentiaries gave the assent of their Governments, qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Broadstuffs advanced slightly. Money market stringent. Consols closed 92 3/8.

GRAT FIRE IN MONTREAL.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an outbuilding between St. Edward and St. Catharine street, west of Delebury street. The contiguous buildings being of wood, a great scarcity of water, the flames spread with rapidity. A large number of houses have been destroyed, and many poor families rendered homeless. At the time we write (half-past 3, A.M.) the fire has not been quite got under.

The fire man used every means at their disposal to stay the devouring element, but the very was—“No water!”

The fire originated in a stable, where three men, in a state of intoxication, had entered with a lighted candle.

Seven dwelling houses have been consumed, half of Cornhill Row in Edward Street, and the dwellings and outhouses forming the square between the Row and St. Catharine Street.

House of Assembly.
Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers.
Wednesday, May 14.

In the Assembly,
Mr. Holton presented the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts, and moved that it be printed.

A discussion ensued on the propriety of referring it to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Brown said, that the Report showed that £103,000 of the Public money had been drawn without the knowledge of the Receiver General; and that contracts had been given without tenders year after year.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion to resume committee of supply.

Mr. Brown asked for explanations respecting the financial policy of the government, and the items of the supplementary estimate, particularly with reference to the item of £50,000 for public buildings in Quebec, the item of £53,000 for moneys on the Ottawa, and other items.

Mr. Cayley said it was according to English precedent to give such explanations in Committee.

Mr. Brown proposed to move an amendment relative to the proposed grant for public buildings in Quebec. This question involved the whole policy of the country. The vote formerly taken on the seat of government was not an expression of the opinions of the House. The influences which had surrounded the legislature at Quebec were not such as to give satisfaction to the country. He moved an amendment declaring the inexpediency of appropriating £50,000 for public buildings at Quebec.

Mr. Rankin asked whether this was an instalment of the whole expense of new public buildings. The government ought to have had some policy on the subject. He thought that a Union of all the Princes must take place ultimately, and with a view to that result, he would not object to the vote.

Mr. Drummond said it was the intention of the Government to carry out the wish of the House. He did not imagine that the expense

of buildings at Quebec would be so great as supposed.

Mr. Brown then moved a resolution censuring the Government for not adopting a policy in relation to the Seat of Government, which was also ruled out of order.

Another similar motion by Mr. Galt met the same fate.

Mr. Foley moved to postpone the consideration of the grant for one month.

This also was ruled out of order.

Mr. Papin then moved a direct vote of want of confidence in the administration.

Mr. S. Smith moved an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Drummond defended the policy of the Government on this question, and expressed their readiness to stand or fall by the result of Mr. Papin's motion.

Mr. Cameron said, no person who voted for Quebec as the permanent seat of government, was entitled to censure the Ministry upon this question. But those who voted otherwise, were entitled to complain. Why did not the Government come down at once with a vote of £300,000 for public buildings? Was this £50,000 to be a delusive vote, like the £60,000 voted for Toronto. It must be understood that this grant indicated the intention of the Government to fix the Seat of Government permanently at Quebec. He blamed the Government for not taking the sense of the country before asking for a vote on this question.

Mr. J. A. McDonald replied generally to Mr. Galt. With respect to the remarks of Mr. Cameron, he said it was not usual to ask more for public works than is required within the year. The Government felt it their duty to carry out the express decision of the House whether that vote was sincerely given or not. He trusted the motion for adjourning the debate would be withdrawn.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an adjournment of the House.

Mr. Cayley opposed an adjournment. The object of the opposition was to induce friends of the Ministry to vote with the opposition for the sake of voting against Quebec.

Mr. Rankin would prefer to see a motion of want of confidence put in a more direct shape than any that had been proposed this session, so as to take the sense of the house fairly.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to adjourn the House, which was lost. Yeas 31; Nays 59.

Mr. Drummond said the government would consent to an adjournment, provided the question stand first on the order of the day to-morrow.

Adjourned at ten minutes to 1.

The Ministry Censured.
The House of Assembly last evening deliberately recorded a vote of censure upon the Administration for delaying to declare their financial policy. But for the fact that a number of Liberal members were unwilling to impede the progress of a really valuable local work, the vote against the Administration would have been overwhelmingly powerful. As it was, the motion of censure upon the Administration was carried by a majority of 50 against 48. The question before the House was the third reading of the St. Mary's and London Railway—a measure which in itself a large proportion of the members approve of. But coming before the House in the shape in which it did, as a branch of the Grand Trunk, a majority of the House decided upon postponing its third reading until the ministerial financial schemes are developed. The result is all the more remarkable that a very large number of members who were prepared to join in censuring the Administration, were unwilling from local considerations to delay the work. And in this fact will be found the reason for the vote given by Messrs. DORRIS, JACKSON, MENRIFF, and others.—Aware as we are of the high principle which actuated these gentlemen in giving their assent to the immediate passage of the bill, we must record our opinion that political considerations might have dictated a different course. Mr. SIMES SMITH's motion in no way endangered its ultimate success of the St. Mary's Railway; it merely delayed the farther consideration of the question for a week. And the fact of the Ministry rising in a body to oppose this delay, should, we think, have taught every member of the Opposition, that Ministers were afraid of a vote so evidently conveying a censure of their conduct. The gravest local considerations should not have been allowed for a moment to interfere with the higher public duty of recording against the Administration a censure of their policy. The vote involving this censure, we are glad to say, was carried. And if a more decided condemnation might have been looked for, it is so small satisfaction to find fifty members in a House of ninety-eight deliberately joining in a hostile verdict against the Administration. It shows that the House is not yet so subservient to the ministerial will but that we may yet hope, before the present session closes, for such an expression of opinion as will hurl the Government from power, and save the country from impending bankruptcy. In whatever form that vote is recorded, we shall hail it with satisfaction. The Ministry are no longer in a position where they can get credit even for measures which may be in themselves unexceptionable. Policy, they have none; principle, they have none.—Their best measures are matters of accident; and a vote which enables them to prolong their tenure of office, no matter what may be the immediate question at issue, is a vote to bind upon the country burdens which it is unable to bear. It is a vote to sustain corruption, and every species of bribery. It is a vote which sets a premium upon ministerial delinquencies.—**Leader.**

A wag being asked, “What is Purgatory?” replied, “A region where the Devil visits but once a year!”

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Mr. Mackenzie moved an adjournment of the House.

Mr. Cayley opposed an adjournment. The object of the opposition was to induce friends of the Ministry to vote with the opposition for the sake of voting against Quebec.

Mr. Rankin would prefer to see a motion of want of confidence put in a more direct shape than any that had been proposed this session, so as to take the sense of the house fairly.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to adjourn the House, which was lost. Yeas 31; Nays 59.

Mr. Drummond said the government would consent to an adjournment, provided the question stand first on the order of the day to-morrow.

Adjourned at ten minutes to 1.

The Ministry Censured.
The House of Assembly last evening deliberately recorded a vote of censure upon the Administration for delaying to declare their financial policy. But for the fact that a number of Liberal members were unwilling to impede the progress of a really valuable local work, the vote against the Administration would have been overwhelmingly powerful. As it was, the motion of censure upon the Administration was carried by a majority of 50 against 48. The question before the House was the third reading of the St. Mary's and London Railway—a measure which in itself a large proportion of the members approve of. But coming before the House in the shape in which it did, as a branch of the Grand Trunk, a majority of the House decided upon postponing its third reading until the ministerial financial schemes are developed. The result is all the more remarkable that a very large number of members who were prepared to join in censuring the Administration, were unwilling from local considerations to delay the work. And in this fact will be found the reason for the vote given by Messrs. DORRIS, JACKSON, MENRIFF, and others.—Aware as we are of the high principle which actuated these gentlemen in giving their assent to the immediate passage of the bill, we must record our opinion that political considerations might have dictated a different course. Mr. SIMES SMITH's motion in no way endangered its ultimate success of the St. Mary's Railway; it merely delayed the farther consideration of the question for a week. And the fact of the Ministry rising in a body to oppose this delay, should, we think, have taught every member of the Opposition, that Ministers were afraid of a vote so evidently conveying a censure of their conduct. The gravest local considerations should not have been allowed for a moment to interfere with the higher public duty of recording against the Administration a censure of their policy. The vote involving this censure, we are glad to say, was carried. And if a more decided condemnation might have been looked for, it is so small satisfaction to find fifty members in a House of ninety-eight deliberately joining in a hostile verdict against the Administration. It shows that the House is not yet so subservient to the ministerial will but that we may yet hope, before the present session closes, for such an expression of opinion as will hurl the Government from power, and save the country from impending bankruptcy. In whatever form that vote is recorded, we shall hail it with satisfaction. The Ministry are no longer in a position where they can get credit even for measures which may be in themselves unexceptionable. Policy, they have none; principle, they have none.—Their best measures are matters of accident; and a vote which enables them to prolong their tenure of office, no matter what may be the immediate question at issue, is a vote to bind upon the country burdens which it is unable to bear. It is a vote to sustain corruption, and every species of bribery. It is a vote which sets a premium upon ministerial delinquencies.—**Leader.**

A wag being asked, “What is Purgatory?” replied, “A region where the Devil visits but once a year!”

New Advertisements.
Circular—J. C. Geikie.
Carriages—C. F. Hall.
Auction Sale at Bell Ewart.
Sharon—David Wilson.
Queen's Birth Day.
New Goods—E. Hughes.
Notice—C. Dean & Co.
Caucion—Geo. Harrison.
Auction Sale—H. C. Oxon.
Cash for Wheat—J. W. Marsden.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 23rd, 1856.

General Summary.

A Meeting of the Central Reform Vigilance Committee will be held in Newmarket, on Wednesday evening next the 28th inst. at 7 1/2 p.m.

The next Session of the grand Division of Sons of Temperance, will be held at Prescott, on the 28th inst., next Wednesday.

We beg to call attention to the Sale of Building Lots at Bell Ewart, advertised in our columns to day. A rare chance is here offered to parties desirous of securing freehold property.

The Governor General, Sir ENOCH HEAD, has reserved the new Elective Legislative Council Bill for the sanction of Her Majesty.

It is said the Indians are committing fearful depredations upon the whites in New Mexico. A great many lives have been sacrificed.

Our exchanges throughout the length and breadth of the land, announce that preparations are being made to celebrate the Birth Day of our Gracious Queen to-morrow, (Saturday.) What will Newmarket do?—the county town in embryo.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, has issued a Proclamation in the Canada Gazette, appointed Wednesday, the 4th of June next, as a public holiday for rejoicing and thanksgiving to God, for the restoration of peace.

In the estimates, Mr. Cayley asks the modest sum of \$31,719 5s for military purposes,—being 1,450 per cent more than formerly taxed under the old law. Is the country any better off, on account of this immense public waste? Not a bit of it, but the Government of the day are furnished the means for purchasing support? How nice the Inspector General is in his calculations—even to 5s.

Ministerial Defeat.

On Tuesday night last, after four or five nights' discussion, a vote of "Want of Confidence" was taken in the House of Assembly. It will be recollected by those who read the Parliamentary Reports, that when Mr. Cayley made his motion to go into committee of the whole on supply, Mr. Papin moved a want of confidence vote, also, having reference to the amount proposed by the Hon. Inspector General for parliamentary buildings at Quebec. To this motion Mr. Holton, moved an Amendment, to the effect that the Ministry have lost the confidence of the country. These motions were made on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. On Thursday the Ministry began fully to realize their position, and every engine they could move was brought to work in their behalf. Absent members were telegraphed, and the usual amount of caucusing and lobbying entered into—which was kept up until the adjournment on Friday night.

When Monday came, nearly all the members were in their places; and from a careful reckoning, it was ascertained that there would be an Upper Canadian majority against the Administration. But the opposition discovered, that among those that were absent, were Messrs S. Smith, J. Smith, Ferrie, Ferguson, Elliot, Ross, Matheson from Upper Canada, and who would, in all probability vote against the Government; and they determined, therefore, to put off the vote until Tuesday, in order to allow time for these gentlemen to be in their places. About noon, on Tuesday, three of the above members arrived in town, and at the opening of the session, were in their places. The Ministry, by this time, felt satisfied of an Upper Canadian defeat, and withering under the conviction of this fact, were excited to almost desperation. The cool and deliberate manner in which the opposition repelled their personal attacks and insinuations, completely nonplussed them—their case was desperate. Finally about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, the important vote was taken, amidst intense excitement. Here is the Upper Canada division:—

Ymas.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Cameron, Christie, Cook, DeLong, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Gault, Hartman, Jackson, MacDonald, (J.S.), McDonald, (R.), Mackenzie, McEwen, Morris, Munroe, Murray, Niles, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Ralph, Scudeler, Smith, (S.), Smith, (J.), Southwick, Wilson, and Wright—33.

claim four, thus giving Messrs. McDonald-Smith-Spence-and-Morrison to understand, that Western Canada no longer had confidence in them. Whether they possess the virtue to resign, remains to be seen; but should they follow the rule of their predecessors in office, we hold they are bound to resign. The Hon. R. Baldwin resigned on an Upper Canada address vote on the Chancery Question; and the last Ministry retired on a less important vote. Unless, therefore, the system and principles of managing our affairs under Responsible Government have materially changed, we hold the Upper Canadian Section of the Cabinet are bound to resign, and give place to able and better men. It was acknowledged upon the floor of the house, that but five members from the Upper Province, adhered strictly to Spence and Morrison; can they, therefore, be looked upon any longer as a guarantee for Reform measures? No! For the sake of place and power, for the sake of the pickings of office, for the sake of gratifying their ambition, they have sacrificed principle, honor and integrity, and to all intents and purposes, belied their constituents and deceived those who put confidence in them in the beginning. How long is Canada to be ruled by aspiring demagogues and political ticklers? North and South Simcoe mark well the men that now profess to represent you! Lenox and Addington, the constituency in which we spent many of our younger days, see how your Representative has thwarted the just expectations of the Reformers of your constituency. The Newburg Index, however, will no doubt give you an index to Mr. Roblin's career.—Prince Edward, too, will mark the man who so deliberately voted to sustain the corruption exposed by the public accounts' committee. The Picton Times will probably play upon strings that will produce an unwelcome sound to Mr. Stevenson's ear. There is the member for South Ontario, too, what an account he will have to give of his Stewardship! Won't the Reporter feel of him lightly?—We guess so.

On the whole, should the ministry determine to still retain their places, they will find breakers ahead, so many Upper Canada Members having fully committed themselves and expressed their entire want of confidence in them, the greatest caution will have to be taken. This will cause uneasiness, and eventually however hard—

"Jordan must be travelled."

Since the foregoing was put in type, the Ministry have resigned.

MINISTRY RESIGNED!

Our city exchanges yesterday, announce the Resignation of the Coalition, and the country is once more in the midst of a ministerial crisis. This will be good news to the people—news that will be received with much pleasure and satisfaction.

The Globe, of yesterday, says, "It was understood in town last evening, that Col. Tache had been charged by the Governor General with the formation of a new Government. It may be necessary to remind our readers that this gentleman is a member of the Legislative body which has just snuffed itself out; and that he is the same Dr. Tache who five years ago denounced the Reformers of Upper Canada as 'parasitical brawlers.' On what principle his Excellency could make this selection, we are at a loss to comprehend. These are hardly the times when the Premier of the Government can with any propriety be selected from beyond the people's house; these are hardly the times when even in Lower Canada, the least progressive of all her public men can properly be placed at the helm of public affairs; and certainly this is not the moment when the people of Upper Canada could feel flattered by having a French Canadian, Roman Catholic Tory—and he a Quebec man, with all the sins of the last two Governments on his shoulders—set up to rule over them. We venture confidently to assert that the selection of Col. Tache as the guiding spirit of a new Administration would be received throughout Upper Canada with astonishment and indignation.—Col. Tache is the last man to meet the difficulty of the present hour. He may command the confidence of a majority of Lower Canadians—though we would regret to believe it; but the present crisis has been brought on mainly by the dissatisfaction in Upper Canada. Unless the new Administration can obtain stronger support in Upper Canada than its predecessor, it must fail. If Col. Tache has any political sympathy in Upper Canada, it is to be found among the extreme men of the Tory party; he could not get one man from Sir Allan McNab had not; and if Sir Allan's policy and measures outraged the feelings of Upper Canadians of all parties, in what manner could Col. Tache's policy be different?

Sir Edmund Head acts at this moment under serious responsibility. He may close his eyes to the real cause of the downfall of his late Cabinet; he may set himself in resistance to the course of public policy which, it is clearly evident, the popular will demands; he may force on the country a Tory Government, with Col. Tache at its head;—he has the power to do all this; but he may rest assured that, if he does act thus, the scheme will utterly fail, and his opportunity for the successful government of Canada will end with it. Three successive Governments have disappointed, by executive manoeuvres, the just expectations of the Upper Canadian Liberals. Another attempt to evade the course clearly indicated by passing events—to cheat the Reformers out of the victory they have won—could not but arouse a general feeling of bitter indignation."

It will be remembered that during the past year, the newspaper Press throughout the country, has made frequent allusions to the sale of 1500 acres of Crown Lands, at the nominal price of 1s per acre, to Clark Gamble, brother to the member for South York. In answer to an address from the Assembly, the following Return was made and we leave our readers to draw their own inferences:—

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 30th May, 1855.

Sir,—The Government having decided by an order in Council, dated, the 27th February, 1855, that Mr. Clark Gamble, of Toronto as the Assignee of George Everitt, the heir at Law of Oliver Everitt, Deceased, was under the Law Acts of 1842 (4 & 5 Vic., chap 100, entitled to acquire equivalent to 1,500 acres which, under the 50th section of that act, prescribes the calculating the value of such grant at the rate of 4s per acre, and which order in Council also named another assignee, after payment of the Crown Fees to which the original claim was subject, and which has been made an appropriation of land in satisfaction of the claim in question now taking place. You will, therefore, have the goodness to permit Mr. Gamble his Assignee, William Proudfoot, Esq., to select any disposable Crown Land within your agency, to cover the said claim of 1,500 acres calculated at the rate of 4s per acre, as aforesaid, to be, namely, four shillings per acre, extended the same as a purchase, and requiring Mr. Proudfoot to make a payment as such in the proportion of 1s per acre on the said claim of 1,500 acres. You will accordingly perceive that this claim calculated as required by the Act at 4s per acre will present the sum of £300 to which value you will please to add land to Mr. Proudfoot on payment of the sum of seventy-five pounds, being the charge to be made on the claim in question at the rate of 1s per acre.

(Signed)
JOSEPH CAUCHION,
Com. Crown Lands.

The Globe says:—In the course of the debate on Thursday evening, Mr. Cayley made a statement in reference to the conduct of Mr. Young, while acting as Commissioner of Public Works, which excited much attention. The Government had been assailed for permitting monies to be drawn from the Bank on Engineers' and Commissioners' certificates, and Mr. Cayley retorted that while Mr. Young was the first to bring the accusation, he himself had introduced the system when in office.—The charge was promptly met by Mr. Brown soon after, who showed that it could not be true, because ever since the Board of Works has been in existence, this improper practice had been followed. Mr. Young, who is absent in Montreal, was informed by telegraph of the circumstance, and he immediately answered that the charge was entirely untrue, and that he had demanded a retraction from Mr. Cayley. Mr. Holton brought the matter up in the House, asking from the Inspector General either proof of his charge or its withdrawal. Mr. Cayley made a shuffling answer, but he was brought back to the point, and then he contented himself with sitting still, and saying nothing. He accused his opponent of a most abominable act, and when proof was called for, he even refused to apologize or explain. This is quite in accordance with the behaviour of the Ministry during the whole session, but we need hardly say that it is not what we would expect from persons having any regard to decency of behaviour."

It will be remembered, that a short time ago we noticed the fact, that the member for North York moved an address to His Excellency for a Return, showing the amount due and unpaid, on the various public Roads sold by the Government to their friends, a few years ago. Here is the Return,—these figures show "the amounts due and unpaid on the 31st of December, 1855:

Dundas and Waterloo	£ 4,322 10 0
Hamilton and Brantford	5,081 5 0
Hamilton and Port Dover	1,193 15 0
Kingston and Niagara	615 0 0
London and Brantford	1,006 15 0
London and Port Stanley	112 10 0
Port Hope and Rice Lake	115 0 0
Toronto	10,701 15 0
	£33,148 10 0

From the above, it appears the proprietor of the York County Roads, at the close of last year was some \$12,807 in arrears. Would this have been the case, had these Roads been purchased by the County? It certainly is a very profitable way of doing business, so far as Mr. Beatty is concerned, to purchase these Roads—pocket the tolls—never pay the principal, or spend the money collected in making necessary repairs!

"Some go up—some go down!"—Old Song.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—Pursuant to the Announcement made in a letter published some time ago, a meeting of the members of the Holland Landing Lyceum took place in the School House, to consider the charges made by your correspondent, and enquire into the affairs of the society. At that meeting I laid before the members of the Lyceum a statement of its affairs, so far as I know, and called upon those parties who still retain funds, collected for tickets sold at the Concert, to pay it over to the proper party appointed to receive it. The meeting did not, neither could they, gainay the statement made; consequently exonerated me, so far as I am concerned, from all blame. Parties who sold tickets on that occasion, still retain the money, and thus prevents the accomplishment of the object sought.

I have waited until now Mr. Editor without writing to you, in the hope that the party or parties preferring the charge, would be honorable enough to have come forward and acknowledged their precipitancy and error;—but as this has not been done, I think, Mr. Editor, you would be justified in giving the names to the Public, in order that the people may know the character of those among whom they live.

I am Sir,
Yours with respect,
J. WALTON.
Holland Landing, May 10, 1856.

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

Abridged from the Toronto Daily Papers.

Thursday, May 15.

In the Assembly.
It was announced that His Excellency would come down on Friday, to assent to certain bills.

The order of the day for the consideration of Mr. Papin's motion of want of confidence in the ministry, with respect to the expenditure for public buildings at Quebec, was called.

Mr. Papin said the conduct of the ministry in relation to the Seat of Government, was altogether evasive, and not calculated to satisfy any body. He condemned the whole policy of the administration, and said it was for the House to decide whether they should have the management of the affairs of the country for another year.

Mr. Holton moved in amendment, (with the consent of Mr. Papin) that the course of the administration with regard to the seat of Government and other questions, has disappointed the just expectations of the great majority of the people of this province.

Mr. Holton resumed—he had voted against Quebec as the Seat of Government, because he believed that to fix it there would imperil the Union. He believed that the Seat of Government should be fixed at Kingston, Ottawa or Montreal. The Government last night had interposed frivolous obstacles to a vote on that question; and the opposition were forced to accept their challenge for a general vote of want of confidence. He referred to the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee and charged several ministers with mal-administration of their several departments. The Board of Works had given out 15 to 20 contracts without tenders—including the Seagov navigation, and the road between Canada and New Brunswick. Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., had offered to build tug-boats for the St. Lawrence, but a contract had been made with Mr. Baby for the same work at a higher bonus, and £30,000 advanced to build steamers.

Mr. Cayley said that the government had been accused either of corruption or inefficiency. As to the charge respecting tug-boats, Mr. Baby had a contract at the time when it was proposed to substitute one class of boats for another; he was necessarily consulted upon a new tender, and the price he proposed to accept was less than Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., would consent to take. The charge against the Postmaster General was for a system which had been in operation long before the present government took office. The system of paying Board of Works' certificates was established by the very gentleman who was now chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts. The Hon Mr. Ross had resigned on known grounds.

Mr. Chabbot said the Opposition had wasted the session in incessant attacks upon the Ministry for weakness, while themselves had had still more weakness than they accused Ministers of.

Mr. Galt accused the Inspector General of discourtesy; and denied the charges made against Mr. Holton. The charge against the ministry of giving a contract for tug-boats to Mr. Baby without tenders, had not been disproved by the Inspector General. The ministry could not shield themselves under the acts of their predecessors, so far as their own adoption of the same system was concerned. The erroneous balances had been increased. The ministry had derived all their support from measures belonging to other parties of which they had claimed great credit for disinterestedness, but no doubt the profits of office had conspired them for the sacrifice. He continued at great length to attack the measures of the ministry.

Mr. Patrick supported the amendment. He thought the course of the government in reference to the Seat of Government improper. They had lost the confidence of Upper Canada, as no man could be returned who would vote for a permanent expenditure at Quebec. The militia Bill, the police Bill, the railway policy, were all objectionable. The Government had appointed Mr. Langton as auditor to get rid of him and not because of his abilities.

Mr. Bellingham said the people of Canada would demand the impeachment of the Government if one shilling of assistance was given to the Grand Trunk. He would go with the Ministry in the vote of £50,000 for public buildings at Quebec.

Mr. Mackenzie contended warmly against the idea of fixing the Seat of Government at Quebec. The government ought to have had a policy on this subject. He spoke at great length.

Mr. Brown said no member from Upper Canada could say that the ministry enjoyed the confidence of his constituents. The measures for which they claimed credit for were not their own—their own measures were entirely unpopular. The fact was a coalition could have no policy. The supporters of the ministry were made up of extremes. He alluded to the quiteness of the north shore members to-night, who were doubtless disappointed by a grant of 4,000,000 acres to be handed over to Mr. Baby. Such a state of things could only be brought about by a coalition. It was the same with the Grand Trunk Railway; the Inspector General had to bribe the whole of his supporters, and he strove to do so at the expense of the Grand Trunk Company itself, a proposal which was properly refused. Then there was another proposition, to give the Railway two millions of money. He attacked the accuracy of Mr. Cayley's statement respecting the interest payable the Grand Trunk Railway debentures; and the management of the public departments. That was the question to be decided to-night. He appealed to the members for Upper Canada to express an opinion upon it.

Mr. Cayley replied to Mr. Brown's accusations respecting the Grand Trunk Railway debentures, and denied that information in his possession had been concealed from the House. The practice of using Board of Works certificates to be cashed by the banks was first introduced by the Hon. Mr. Young.

Mr. Brown endeavored to show that the Inspector General must have known the inability of the Railway Company to pay its debentures before the fact was communicated to the House.

Mr. Spence was about to speak, when a general cry for adjournment was raised, to which the Ministry consented.

Adjournment at 25 minutes to 2.

THE HINCKES-ELGIN RAILWAY.—The French commissioners who have prayed upon the very vitals of Canada still hold on. How glad I am that from the very first I denounced the plausible Hinckes-Bloss scheme as full of fraud and shameful deception! The Globe thus announces Sir Edmund Head's (or rather Mr. Labouchere's) last project for bleeding the Colonists, coolly made through Mr. Surgeon Cayley, thus:—

"Now mark the proposition which Mr. Cayley made to Mr. Napier. He agreed that the Company should receive further assistance from Government to the extent of two millions of pounds! He agreed that the aid should be rendered by waiting the first line of the Government on the road, and permitting the Company to issue preferential bonds or stock to the amount named. But he backed on the following propositions:—

1. That £100,000 should be spent by the Company on the continuation of the road to Saranac.
2. That £300,000 should be spent on the Victoria Bridge.
3. That £100,000 should be spent on behalf of the Port Hope and Lindsay, the Cobourg and Peterboro', and the Bytown and Prescott Railways!!
4. That £200,000 should be spent on the road from Three Rivers to Richmond!!!
5. That £500,000 should be spent in continuing the road from St. Thomas to Trois Pistoles!!!!!!

The reader may be astonished; may doubt whether he sees aright; but this proposition is just as Mr. Cayley laid it to Mr. Napier. The road from Richmond to Quebec does not nearly pay working expenses, that from Quebec to St. Thomas has not business to keep the rails from rusting; it will to a certainty be broken up and the iron transferred to some other track; yet Mr. Cayley proposes to spend £700,000 of the people's money in works of exactly the same character, which have precisely the same prospects before them!

COLLINGWOOD LINE.—A line of steamers, running tri-weekly from Collingwood to Mackinac, Green Bay and Chicago, in connection with the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, has established, comprising the 5 splendid boats, Niagara, Keystone State, Buckeye State, Louisiana and Queen City, offering great inducements to travellers for pleasure, no less than to shippers of freight. Passengers leaving Buffalo in the morning, reach Collingwood in the evening of the same day, in time to take the steamer for any of the above mentioned ports. The promise of a good business is very encouraging, and the names of the parties interested in the enterprise, are sufficient guaranty for the high character and prompt performance of the line.

In reference to change of intention concerning these boats, which have been mentioned in connection with a line from Buffalo to Chicago, it is only necessary to say, that without an increased number of boats, such a line could not be formed, with any hope of meeting the public demand for efficiency; this, with the present large traffic, and the cheering prospects of its continual increase afforded by the Collingwood route were considered by Gen. Reed sufficiently good reasons for the substitution of the present for the former undertaking.—Buff. Express.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Yesterday afternoon, Sec. Marcy sent for Mr. Marcoletta, and informed him, as an act of courtesy, of the determination of the Administration to receive Mr. Vigil, as the accredited minister of Nicaragua. Mr. Marcoletta complained of the proceeding as a violation of the law of nations, entering his solemn protest against the proceeding, and informed Mr. Marcy, that he should prepare an expose of facts to be communicated to all the diplomatic corps near this government.

CHANGES.—The steamer Europa has been taken off the Ogishson route, and will run henceforth between this port and Oswego, in connection with the Northern Railroad. The Peerless discontinues her trips to Hamilton, and will, in future, run to Niagara and Lewiston, in connection with the Zimmerman—the two making three trips per week, connecting at Lewiston with the American mail.

FEAT EXTRAORDINARY.—A prisoner sentenced, or about to be sentenced to the Penitentiary, leaped out of the Court House window, yesterday morning, with the intention of evading the grasp of the law. The leap was a fearful one, and so jarred the frame of the unfortunate man, that he was soon overtaken and rolled to the jail, while the blood streamed from his mouth.—Toronto Citizen.

DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.—At the session of the Supreme Court, held in this town the present week, Jane Houck, late of Canada West, obtained a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Rodney Houck, for the cause of adultery. It will be remembered that the above Mrs. Houck or Hawk, eloped from Simcoe with a Doctor Gordon, some three years ago, and was passed round pretty freely by the press in general.—Port Dover Express.

Florence Nightingale, the woman beloved of all men and all nations, for her noble humanity, has been gazetted officially as Directress General of all hospitals in the British dominions. No nurses can for the future be appointed in any public hospitals without her sanction. She has been ill from a fall, but is quite recovered.

The governorship of the colony of Victoria—an office to which a salary of \$15,000 a year is attached—has been declined by the Earl of Elgin. His late Canadian private secretary, Oliphant, is now talked of.

An extra of the official Gazette, dated yesterday, contains a proclamation of the treaty of peace; also a proclamation removing the prohibition to export saltpetre and other substances that enter into the manufacture of gunpowder.—Leader.

The Montreal River Police costs the Province £5,514. The city of Montreal is for ever grasping to acquire the trade of the Province and yet charges the country with its very night watch. Even the accommodations are charged to the amount of £153.

The Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, in signing the treaty of peace, made use of a silver gilt inkstand specially ordered for the occasion. The inkstand is decorated in the style of the first empire, and cost not less than 11,000fr.

FAMINE IN CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.—30,000 persons are reported in danger of starving to death in these islands. Efforts are being made in the United States to send them relief.

Further by the Asia.

THE EAST.

The Ganges arrived at Marseilles this morning with advices from Constantinople of the 7th, and from the Crimea of the 5th instant. A ship called the Superb has gone down in the Black Sea with the whole crew, the captain excepted. The transport Talavera has also gone down in the Sea of Marmora; the crew were saved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British Parliament, the adjourned debate on Mr. Whiteside's vote of censure on the Government for the fall of Kara was pressed to a division on the 1st inst., when the motion was lost by a majority against it of 127.

It appears that the advance copy of the treaty of peace, which eventually appeared in the London "Daily News" was hawked about among the London papers, but not one of those "enterprising" journals would pay for it the price demanded—1000 francs—about \$200!

It has been rumored in London that Lord Derby is satisfied with the treaty of peace in the main, and thinks it ought not to be made the subject of a party motion. It is also said, that the highest percentage in the real department, any irritating allusion to the terms of peace, and has found means to communicate the deep regret that would be felt, at seeing a subject of so much national importance made the occasion for a trial of party strength.

Baron de Brunow arrived at Dover from Calais on the 21st inst. The object of his journey is to present to her Majesty letters of notification of the accession of the Emperor Alexander to the throne of Russia.

It is estimated that about 600,000 persons witnessed the late naval review.

A number of persons got on board her Majesty's steamer Himalaya, on the day of the review, with forged tickets. It appears tickets to get on board the steamers were forged in London, and regularly sold.

FRANCE.

The French Government is sorely displeased with the premature publication of the peace treaty in a London journal, and in the columns of the Nord and Independence Belge. As it is alleged that the document must have been obtained surreptitiously, no pains are to be spared in discovering the delinquent. Several arrests have been made in connection with this affair.

The baptism of the Imperial Prince will take place in June.

Among the bills presented to the legislative body is one for giving the Emperor power to grant pensions, not exceeding £800 a year, to high state functionaries, their widows and children. There is also a talk of enabling the Emperor to grant titles of nobility, accompanied with the pensions. And the sum to be allowed to Count de Morny, for his visit to St. Petersburg, which is to be one of more economical, is, it is stated, not to be less than £32,000.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Among the official papers presented to Parliament last night, as the reply of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the British Government, to the despatch of Mr. Marcy, dated 25th December last, which he announced that Mr. Crampden had become an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington, and requested his recall.

The Daily News comments upon the subject as follows:—"That which Mr. Crampden did was done openly and frankly. He announced to the Cabinet at Washington that the Queen's Government would be glad to receive recruits in Halifax for a foreign legion; and for months and months he explained all his plans to Mr. Marcy. He showed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions on no account to run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States."

He remained in the most confidential communication with Mr. Marcy on the subject, and as soon as it became apparent that the United States Government were averse to the scheme, it was abandoned, and the depot at Halifax was broken up. To ask, under such circumstances, for the recall of Mr. Crampden, is really to invite the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for the amusement and gratification of the Government at Washington, and we confidently trust that the good sense of the American people will see the matter in this light."

By Telegraph.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, May 21.

The Canada arrived at Halifax last night. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

The clipper Racer had gone ashore on a bank, and would probably prove a total wreck. Passengers saved.

In both Houses of Parliament votes of thanks to the Army and Navy had been carried unanimously. Lord Palmerston moved the resolutions, was seconded by Earl Derby, in the House of Commons. In the House of Commons Palmerston moved and D'Israeli seconded.

Lord Grenville announced that a pension of £1000 a year for life is conferred on Gen. Williams, who is also created a baronet by the title of Sir William Williams of Kars.

Lord Elgin postponed his motion of enquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America till after the holidays.

The Queen has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, consequently Smith O'Brien, Frost, Jones, and others may return home, but special exception is made against those who acted to the United States.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Ministry. The whole tone of the speeches was congratulatory of the peace.

Count Porginy, French Ambassador, had said "Nothing could sever the alliance of France and England."

A regiment of German Jagers a Plymouth mutinied. The ringleaders were arrested. They complained that the drill is so severe and that they enlisted till the end of the war.

A bill was introduced into the French Legislature granting 400,000 francs for the baptism of the infant prince in June.

moderate request. Yellow and Mixed 29s a 29s 6d.
Provisions—No material change.
Money market without change.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 23rd, 1856.

Toronto Markets has been better supplied during the past week, than for several previous. Between 11,000 and 12,000 bushels per day have been purchased at prices ranging from 7s to 7s 6d. In Flour there is a dullness, and good samples sold at \$5 a 95 1/2 per bbl. Oats 2s 7 1/2 a 2s 8d. Peas 3s 4d a 3s 6d. Hay \$20 a \$25 per ton. Potatoes have declined to 3s a 3s 4d, in consequence of large schooner loads coming into Toronto. Butter is 4s 1s 5d; but butter is now coming in from the States and selling at 1s per lb. Eggs plenty at 8d per doz.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, May 23rd, 1856.

During the past week, between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of Wheat have been purchased in Newmarket, at prices ranging from 6s 1d to 6s 6d. Yesterday about 1,000 bushels were purchased at 6s 4d a 6s 6d. Spring Wheat 3s 3d a 3s 6d. Oats 2s, and not very plentiful. Potatoes 2s 6d. Butter 1s 1s 5d, cash, 7 1/2 store per. Veal 10s, by the quarter, 3d a 3 1/2. Mutton 7d a 7 1/2. Pork (fresh) 7 1/2d per lb. Beef, 7 1/2d.

Births.

In Whitechurch, the lady of Joseph Hartman Esq. M. P., on the 10th inst., of a son.

Deaths.

At Sharon, on the 19th inst. MARTHA, the beloved wife of O. B. Strigley, from the Plural Fever, after seven days' confinement. Her loss is deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Robert Brockville, C. W., on the 20th. Mr. Robert Hewitt, father of Mr. Joseph Hewitt, of Newmarket, aged 83 years.

Special Notices.

TEMPORARY CASES ARE MERE CHILD'S PLAY.—To "Break the Chills" in Fever and Ague, with Dr. Jas. McClintock's FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC, is only the first step towards a perfect cure. The patient must continue to take the medicine, in continuation with the ANTI-BILLIARDS PILLS, until every vestige of the disease is removed, and the Liver completely regenerated. This is root and branch work, and nothing less will suffice. Sold by

D. SUTHERLAND.

FACTS FOR FAMILIES.—Thousands of children suffer terribly, and thousands more die annually of Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and also Whooping Cough, Croup, and Croup, Croup, &c. These dreadful diseases are robbed of their terrors by the celebrated antilife discovered by Dr. JAS. MCCLINTOCK, while Physician to the City of Montreal and Prison, Philadelphia, during the frightful epidemic of 1852, where he frequently saw over two hundred cases in a single day. They are justly named DRUGS AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE ASTHMA AND VARIOUS COUGH REMEDY.—Cold and Cough Mixtures are full of aches and Constitution. Prices, 25 and 50 cents.—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACE AND PLENTY IN CANADA!

INCREASE your Comforts by calling at the Toronto Market
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY!
 129 King Street,

East of the Market, nearly opposite the Leader Office, which is supplied from the Celebrated Manufactory of

C. F. Hall, Narkham.

In view of the increasing demand for CARRIAGES! The Subscriber visited New Jersey and Connecticut last season, and in that country, purchased for its production of superior Timber, selected material for

300 CARRIAGES!

Which is now being manufactured at his Factory in Narkham, into Light and Heavy Phaetons and Carriages of the latest English & American Styles.

Every Department in the process of manufacturing is conducted under the personal superintendence of the Subscriber, and he feels satisfied that his experience as a Practical Mechanic, and the reputation of his Establishment, will be sufficient inducement to those wanting a good Carriage, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TAKE NOTICE.
 Excelsior, the celebrated Carriage & Co's Double Elastic Spring and Mr. W. C. Case's Patent Solid Collar Axle Arms are now generally used at this establishment, and are fast supplying the old-fashioned Sili Leaf Spring and the ordinary Soft Iron Axle, and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to reduce "Friction" and add comfort to a Carriage.

C. F. HALL,
 Proprietor,
 Toronto, May 22, 1856. 3w-16

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat or RYE, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. MARSDEN.
 Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 1f-33

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usually large stock of

Lined and Elephant Oils,
 Paints, Lead and Colors,
 Turpentine, Varnish,
 Burning Fluid, Wick
 Lamps, and Zinc.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Golden Syrup, Colored Warp, Hatford Remnants, (plain colors.) Ready-Made,
 SUMMER CLOTHING,
 Hydraulic Cement, &c., &c.,
 CHAS. DOAN, & Co.,
 CHAS. DOAN, Aurora,
 May 23, 1856. 3w-16

E. HUGHES.

Prospect Street (Better Known as Garbutt Hill.) Newmarket.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends and the Public in General, to his New and well-selected Stock of
 SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

In Dry goods will be found
 Rich Silks,
 Satins,
 Boreges,
 Calimercs,
 Lustres,
 Capes,
 and Muslins.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters,

For Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys & Children, ordered from the manufacturers direct; all of the very best material, and of the newest style.

FRESH GROCERIES,

all kinds, Paints Oils and Turpentine, Groceries Glass and China ware, Window Glass and Putty

Stone and Earthenware.

Patent Medicines, and some of the very Best preparations for preserving and restoring the Hair. All kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange for cash.

Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 1f-16

Circular.

J. G. Gekle, 70, Yonge Street.
 WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring and Summer Goods, in every department of Literature.

Toronto, May 17 1856. 1f-16

SHARON.

WE have concluded to set out our Union Table, as before, on the 7th of June, 1856. Worship to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.; TEA, at Half-past one. It is desirable that Tickets should be procured in the morning, or before the Tea, as money received at the door is attended with more difficulty than tickets.

In humble strain we make it known,
 We take our cup and crumb alone;
 Union and Peace we do intend,
 Nor set our party to offend;
 And all that please with us to join,
 May so improve this present time.

DAVID WILLSON.
 Sharon, May 19, 1856. 1d-16

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING LOTS,

IN THE VILLAGE OF
Holland Landing.
 THE Subscriber is instructed to sell by Auction, on Tuesday, June 3rd 1856,
 3 BUILDING LOTS,
 In the above named village. The Lots are admirably situated, in a central portion of the place. A plan may be seen at Mr. May's Hotel, Holland Landing, where the Sale will take place at 1 o'clock p.m.

Terms—One-half Cash; balance in twelve months with interest.

HENRY CROXON,
 Auctioneer.
 Holland Landing, May 22, 1856. 2w-16

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or not of hand drawn by the undersigned in favor of Francis Conely, both bearing date 16th May, 1856,—one for the sum of Fifty Pounds and the other for Twenty-five Pounds Currency, as I will not pay the same, not having received value therefor. Both notes are witnessed by H. Smith.

GEORGE HARRISON.
 East Gwillimbury, May 21, 1856. 4w-16

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF
DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM MACFIE
 HAVING purchased the entire Stock, on advantageous terms will open in his old Stand, on Thursday, May 1st, when the whole Stock will be sold off at a great deal

Less than First Cost.

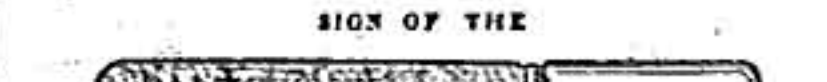
As the Sale will only last for One Month, parties would do well to call early.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Pedlars wishing to assort their Stock, would do well to call, and they will find Cuckar Day Goods.

WILLIAM MACFIE,
 Second Door West of the Market.
 Toronto, May 16, 1856. 3-15

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF
 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
 SIGN OF THE



LARGE KNIFE AND FORK

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edge Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of best makers, Mortice and Boring Machines, complete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
 75 Yonge St., Toronto.
 Toronto, May 16, 1856. 1f-15

WM. WHARIN,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER,
 &c., &c., &c.,
 Has now received the whole of his Stock of
 Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.
 [ALL BEING OF THE NEWEST DESIGN.]
 Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

BELOW will be found a list of some of the leading Articles—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, Alberts, Chateaus and Colliers, Sets, Brooches, Bracelets, Sleeve Links, Studs, Keys, Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings, Earrings, &c., &c. And a general assortment of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Notes, &c., &c.

137 No. 17, Church Street, one door South of King Street,
 Toronto, May 15, 1856. 1f-15

Cheap Summer Goods.

JUST Received, and now opened out, a large varied stock of seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lanes, Orleans, Boreges, Muslin, DeLaines, Damasks, Prints, &c.

ALSO

A general assortment of Millinery Goods, of the latest style and Fashions.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, at low prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Adapted to the season, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A choice stock of

Teas and Groceries,

Kept constantly on hand. Intending purchasers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains may be expected.

THOS. RANSOM.
 Aurora, May 11, 1856. 1f-1

Kettleby Cheap Store.

NOW OPENING OUT,
 A LARGE and extensive Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

Consisting in part, of
 Prints, Muslins, Muslin 'd Laines,
 Alpaccas, Lustres, Brocades, Silks,
 Shawls, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, &c.
 Together with Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doekskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Drills, &c.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

The subscriber respectfully intimates that in addition to his former business he has added a large and varied Stock of Millinery, which will be found complete in all that is new and fashionable. Every description of Millinery made up on short notice, by one experienced in the trade.

TEAS, GROCERIES, AND HARDWARE,

A large and well selected Stock, always on hand, with the attention of intending purchasers, before buying elsewhere.

Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for goods,
SILAS SNIDER.
 Kettleby House, May 14, 1856. 1f-15

Hotel for Sale!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
 FOR SALE in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the
RAILROAD HOTEL.

With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; it is a good situation, and commands an excellent business. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.
 May 9th, 1856. 1f-11

CASH FOR WHEAT!

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and
CASH FOR WHEAT!
 Water Street Newmarket,
 April 17th, 1856. 1f-11

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the latest Style of Fashion, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

Groceries and Hardware,

Carpenters' Tools,
 China, Crockery,
 Glassware, &c.,
 Always on hand, of every description.

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and
CASH FOR WHEAT!
 Water Street Newmarket,
 April 17th, 1856. 1f-11

HOTEL for Sale!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

\$5 REWARD.

TWO Treas on Lot No. 87, in the 1st Con. of Whitechurch having been cut, on the bank opposite Mr. Treach's field, any person giving information leading to conviction of the offenders, will receive the above Reward.

JAMES LANGSTAFF,
 Executor.
 Whitechurch, May 15, 1856. 1f-15

ORANGEVILLE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that his first grand sale of
LOTS AT ORANGEVILLE,
 On the Mono or north side, will come off on the ground, positively, on

Friday 20th of June,
 At one o'clock, Sharp time. No postponement on account of the weather. Plans are now being lithographed and will shortly appear in all the principal hotels.

J. KETCHUM, JR.
 Toronto, May 7, 1856. 1d-14

NEW ARRIVALS!

IN AURORA.

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Aurora and the surrounding country, that he has now received and opened, his
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
 Which for variety, style, quality and price, is not usually equalled in country stores.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
 In great variety, Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, &c., &c. Also, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Doekskins, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Always on hand, and well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

TEAS AND GROCERIES.

A general supply, just received, and warranted to be what they are represented. Call and examine. B. P. hopes by strict attention to business, keeping none but the best articles and selling low, to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
 Aurora, May 9, 1856. 6m-14

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLAY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,
 FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of Making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour of superior quality. It works equally well for making headings, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made, find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Patent.

The subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell Township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labor of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
 Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 1f-14

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE,

IN the Village of Kettleby Mills, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a Wheelright Shop—one being wanted very much, in the place at the present time. Terms made easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.
 Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. 1f-12

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

WISHES respectfully to inform his customers and the public that he has now received his
SPRING SUPPLIES
 Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
 Which for cheapness, variety and novelty of Fashion, cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain Figures.—One Price Strictly adhered to. The stock consists, in part, of Silks,
 Shawls,
 Dresses,
 Bonnets,
 Ribbons,
 Laces,
 Flowers,
 Hosiery, Gloves
 Parasols, &c.

Lady's Dress Trimmings,

Carpet, Damask, and a great variety of
STRAW GOODS.

ALSO

An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German,
BROADCLOTHS.
 Bedford and Windsor Trouser Cords, American Satinets, Drills, &c.
 Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fancy Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Marcellas.

Sardinian Ties,

Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Ties. A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the latest Style of Fashion, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

Groceries and Hardware,

Carpenters' Tools,
 China, Crockery,
 Glassware, &c.,
 Always on hand, of every description.

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and

CASH FOR WHEAT!

Water Street Newmarket,
 April 17th, 1856. 1f-11

Agricultural Implement

MANUFACTORY,
HOLLAND LANDING.
 CALL and examine our stock of Implements before purchasing elsewhere, consisting of
 Mowing and Reaping Machine,
 Threshing Machines, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Ploughs, Turnip Drills, One-Horse Steel Hoe, Straw-Cutters, Horse Rakes, &c. All warranted, and made of the best materials.

J. WALTON & Co.
 Holland Landing, April 21, 1856. 1f-13

Dr. Hackett

HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.
 Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. 3m-14

IMPORTATIONS!!

At Aurora and Sharon.

THE Subscribers are receiving a very large stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Ex-steamers Canada and Cambria, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe. A select stock of
 Prints, Printed Muslins,
 Muslin 'd Laines, Alpaccas,
 French Marines, Brocades,
 Lustres, Silk Trimmings,
 Hosiery and Gloves.

8-4 Bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Corduroy, Molekine, and Cotton Drills for Pants, Fine, Cashmeres, Doekskins, Tweeds, Broadcloths, &c.

Also, from Boston and New York,
 Satin 'd
 Tickings,
 Cotton Twist,
 Carpet Warp, and
 Hatford Remnants.

A choice Stock of Fresh
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
 Sugar-House Syrup, and Family Groceries. Paints, Oils, Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps and Wick.

American Hardware.

Boston Cut Nails, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c., &c. CARPETS, of the best quality and Extremely Cheap.
 Also for Sale at C. Doans, at Aurora,
 1 Heavy Spring Wagon,
 1 Truck Wagon,
 1 Over-shot Threshing Machine & Separator,
 Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.
CHAS. DOAN & Co., Sharon,
CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.
 May 1st, 1856. 1f-13

Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very Lowest medium Prices,
 SUCH as Dry Goods,
 Groceries,
 Hardware,
 Stone Ware and
 Crockery.

Also, on hand a choice assortment of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
 Also, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.
 Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.
 The subscriber in returning thanks to his friends, and customers in general for their past liberal patronage, begs respectfully to call their attention to the above Stock, which will be sold at the lowest competing prices.

JACOB WALTON.
 Kettleby, April 22nd, 1856. 1f-12

OTTENVILLE.

A VILLAGE Lot for SALE in the Thriving Village of Ottenville, situated in the Township of Norwich, County of Oxford, and known as Lot No. 10, on Dover Street. As there is a Railroad from Woodstock to Port Dover and Buffalo, and the place is situated between a Lumbering and one of the best Farming Townships in Canada West, it possesses great advantage over many other places. For price and terms apply (if by letter post-paid) to

JACOB WALTON,
 Post Master,
 Kettleby Mills, April 22, 1856. 1f-12

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE,

IN the Village of Kettleby Mills, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a Wheelright Shop—one being wanted very much, in the place at the present time. Terms made easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.
 Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. 1f-12

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has commenced business in Newmarket, begs to call attention to the extensive stock of
Boots and Shoes,
 Of Home Manufacture, which he has now on hand, and ready for inspection; and as they have been made up by experienced workmen, he has great confidence in recommending them to the public. Boots and Shoes for ladies, very much reduced in prices.

W. CARLINE.
 Newmarket, April 21, 1856. 1f-12

THE "JOCKY CLUB," Brand of Virgin-

in Gold Leaf
TOBACCO,
 From the celebrated manufactory of Stuart Walker, Richmond Va. Just received fresh supply in very fine condition.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.
 Grocers 47 Yonge Street.
 1y5m7

New Grocery and Provision Store.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
 In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of
 Family Groceries and Provisions,
 And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON.
 Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 1f-5

Just Received,

FRESH OYSTERS,
 Do. Salmon,
 Do. Mackerel,
 Do. and Pickled Lobsters,
 Lemons and Sweet Chocolate.

At A. M. HALL'S,
 Newmarket, March 20, 1856. Saldon.

Cottage for Sale.

FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick COTTAGE, containing seven rooms—with Open Acre of Land attached. The premises are located on Yonge Street, near the side road leading into Newmarket. Terms easy.

For particulars apply to
DAVID PHILLIPS.
 Yonge Street, March 25, 1856. 1f-8

Ready Made

BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of
 Ready Made Boots and Shoes,
 Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE,
 He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB RHINEHART.
 Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856. 1f-5m3

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing and Material for the same, (Pine will answer) to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to CONTRACT, will please

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEUMARKET

**NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION
NEWMARKET.**

FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS
to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station
at Newmarket, the property of Grozier Lewis,
Esq., well adapted for private Residences and
Public Buildings, on good rising ground, and
healthy situations.

For particulars apply to **Dr. NASH, New-**
market, Agent.

Newmarket, August 25, 1853.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,
No. 36, Front Street, Toronto,
Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by **DAVID KLEIN.**

Stables and Sheds to accommodate travellers. Meals ready at all hours. This house comfortably furnished in the latest style. 172

BLACKSMITHING!

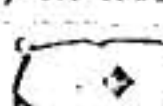
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS

In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Ritt, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE.

Newmarket, May 25, 1854. 17-18



FARMERS!

THE Newmarket Factory is in complete working order and prepared to the Custom Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

W. A. CLARK,
Agent.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE
CANADIAN made Cloth, Blankets, and Flannels at moderate prices, and warranted to give good satisfaction, come to the Newmarket Factory and buy.

W A CLARK,
Agent.

LADIES,

OF Industrious habits will find a beautiful assortment of knitting yarn at the Newmarket Factory.

No. 2 at	2s 6d per lb.
No. 1 Union	3s 0d " "

No. 2 at	2s 6d	per lb.
No. 1 Unjou	3s 0d	" "
Fine	4s 0d	" "

Fine - - - - - 4s 0d " "
 Superior - - - - - 5s 0d " "
 W. A. CLARK, Agent.
 ALL KINDS of produce taken in exchange for goods, - or in payment for custom work at the Newmarket Factory.
 W. A. CLARK, Agent.
 Newmarket, Dec. 7th 1855.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS
 Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply to the NEW FRI OFFICE.
 Newmarket, Jan 9, 1854.

Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

NEW PATENT
Washing Machine.
THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a
and Improved
PATENT WASHING MACHINE
which, for service and durability, defies every
or invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy
most skeptical. This Machine is warranted
to wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the cloth
and in two-thirds less time, than any Machine
in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, or
variable of cleaning articles from the finest
to the coarsest wels. These Machines can be
at the Shop of the subscribers.
JOSIAH JAMES & CO

JOSIAH JAMES & CO
A Patent for the above Machine has been secured

A Patent for the above Machine has been secured. The public, therefore, are cautioned against imitations. J. J. & Co.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

**DR. JAS. MCCLINTOCK'S
NEW REMEDIES
AND
FAMILY MEDICINES**
Prepared after 30 years' practice and scientific experiments. Late Prof. and Professor of Philadelphia College of Medicine and Member of the principal Medical Colleges and Surgical Associations the United States.

PECTORAL SYRUP

the United States.

PECTORAL SYRUP
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Disease

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE
 For Recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough Remedy
 For Asthma and Whooping Cough, gives immediate Relief.
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL
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